

## BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT, OCT. 1906.

1. Monday	2547
2. Tuesday	2547
3. Wednesday	2530
4. Thursday	2550
5. Friday	2521
6. Saturday	2567
7. Sunday	2594
8. Monday	2509
9. Tuesday	2524
10. Wednesday	2525
11. Thursday	2524
12. Friday	2524
13. Saturday	2524
14. Sunday	2524
15. Monday	2500

Average Circulation, September.....2438  
Average Circulation, October.....2527

Gain for month of October.....91

## TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

County of Cochise, ss.  
I, N. A. Patterson, circulation manager of the Bisbee Daily Review do solemnly swear that the above statement gives the actual and bona fide circulation of the daily editions of the Bisbee Daily Review for the month of Sept., 1906, and that from the statement all spoiled and left over papers have been deducted.

N. A. PATTERSON.

## NOTICE

A reward of \$5.00 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties stealing The Review from subscribers.

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW.

## WANTS A NEW NATIONAL HYMN.

Will not some one kindly compose a new national hymn? We should like to lose "The Star-Spangled Banner" chiefly because of its patriotic origin on board an American frigate during the British bombardment, and we love to recall such incidents as that in Castle Garden, when Daniel Webster, to the distress of his wife, and the delight of the audience, set the example of rising, which has since become common, and, by main strength and with mighty voice, joining in the chorus with Jenny Lind. But, after all, only the words are American, the atrocious music being that of "Anacrusis in Heaven," composed by an Englishman. It is therefore distinctively national only in part, and after nearly a century of trying service might well be laid on the shelf. A yet more efficient reason for seeking a substitute is found in the fact that the American people have been trying in vain for nearly a century to sing it. Despite the general cultivation of voices, the endeavor of an audience today to respond to the demand upon their patriotic spirit continues to be as pathetic as it has ever been desperate. Even our loyal navy takes "America" in place of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at evening colors. From time to time the suggestion is made that this substitution be generally made, but here again objection arises from the fact that only the words of "America," too, are American. On British ocean steamships a prior right is tacitly accorded to the British, and "God Save the King" is sung. While we persist in adherence to "The Star-Spangled Banner," it is fitting that this recognition should be extended to our British cousin, although as a matter of fact their national hymn is stronger than ours and more patriotic than that of ours. It was composed by the Frenchman Edouard Meneville in the seventeenth century, was adopted to the House of Hanover by William, and promptly taken over by the Netherlands for "Rust du mein Veldland," although the Hanoverians never abandoned it. "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" being to this day the national hymn of Germany. Consequently the evocations of British, Swiss, German and American soldiers about to go into battle would consist of the same music and a jumble of words by Carey, Harries, Rev. Samuel F. Smith and whoever wrote the Swiss words. For double-quick marching "Tinker Doodle" continues to be satisfactory and "Hail, Columbia" is not without merit; but "America" is of too common use among the nations and "The Star-Spangled Banner" too throat-rending; so again we ask, will not some one kindly present us with a new distinctively American national hymn?—George Harvey in North American Review.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S LESSON IN SPELLING.

The reasons which the house has given for rejecting President Roosevelt's reform, by executive order, of the American spelling book are so good, convincing and altogether sufficient, remarks the St. Louis Republic.

Most of them may be summed up in the one, namely, that the country in the main has not taken kindly to it and that congressmen do not like it. It comes upon them too suddenly and there is the appalling possibility that by the time they could get used to it another executive order might establish another rule of spelling more novel and puzzling than this one.

The most important lesson which the house has imparted to the president is that his great office is not one for the indulgence of personal whims and that established customs and usages cannot suddenly be changed by ukase from any source. It is not without the bounds of possibility that the standard dictionaries may gradually adopt the radically changed spelling he recommends for some words in his list, even as some of them are now authorized and used, but there is a vast inertia in the human mind which rebels against sudden innovations.

Mr. Roosevelt will find that this force will be as effectually exerted against his fantastic aims for reformation of the constitution and the general system of government in the United States as against his initial attempt to reform the language.

While the house members resent the effort to make them read public documents by one dictionary and the newspapers by another the army grumbles at the claim that he ought to have the right to dish out any part of it or dismiss at will any of its officers.

The Pacific coast successfully revolts against his pretensions to a right to control its schools, and the common sense of the whole country condemns all his freakish plans for giving to the constitution of the United States a different interpretation from that which courts and congresses have given to it during the last six score years.

If the president will take to heart the lesson which the house has given he will save himself much embarrassment during the two years and more which remain of his term.

## CONGO QUESTION IN SENATE.

A resolution introduced by Senator Lodge Monday declares that the affairs of the Congo Free State should become the subject of international inquiry, and pledges support to the president in any steps he make take to that end.

Coincident with this resolution there appeared in the New York American an alleged exposure of a Belgian lobby maintained at Washington, under the direction of Henry L. Kowolsky, a San Francisco lawyer, having offices in New York. The paper announced its intention of printing private letters written by Kowolsky to King Leopold, telling of the success that he (Kowolsky) had achieved in heading off congressional action as sought by the missionaries' lobby. Kowolsky, who admits that he was commissioned by Leopold to present to the American government a true account of Congo conditions, tried to prevent the Hearst paper from printing his correspondence, and got out an injunction, but it was not served until midnight Monday, and the letters appeared in Tuesday's paper. Kowolsky says the letters were stolen from his office by some one unknown to him.

Kowolsky admits in the letters that he was to receive a large sum of money for his services, and tells of gaining the friendship of Senator Morgan through dealings with Morgan's secretary, Thomas G. Garrett. Senator Morgan promptly disavowed any connection of his own by the dismissal of Garrett. A letter from Garrett indicated that he had been paid for his services to Kowolsky.

In exposing the Washington lobby of King Leopold, the Hearst papers have effected a "scoop" of international importance, for it has again centered the attention of the world upon the atrocities in the Congo and forced Senator Lodge's resolution, paving the way for an international inquiry.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, has long been the Washington lobbyist of the great danger point for him. Continental Europe, full of its own troubles and its own vices, has had neither time nor inclination to take a lead in an international movement to head off the decimator of the Congo. American missionaries have given to the world vivid accounts of the horrors practiced under the orders of Leopold, in order that rubber may be brought from the interior to swell the income of the Belgian monarch. There have been protests against this wholesale crime against the human brotherhood, in America, and Leopold has known that the initiative in an action against him will be taken in Washington, a thing in itself complimentary to this country, pursuing the policy of all wrong-doers in establishing his lobby in the national capital and set about a campaign of creating sentiment in his favor in the usual way. He bribed Senator Morgan's secretary and secured favors through him. Then came the American's exposure and Senator Lodge's resolution, which may be the forerunner of a concerted world's movement against the butcher of the Congo.

When one stops and thinks that we are in a day of the highest civilization, when humanity and the rights of every man are supposed to be respected more than at any other time in the world's history, and then realize that the world has permitted this man to live in order to maim and murder mankind, do we not face a condition that does not comport with

the generally accepted idea of the humanitarianism of the century?

All the pages of history do not show a character so soulless or characterless as this Leopold of Belgium. His victims are not counted by the thousands but by the millions. He gives them a task to bring in a certain amount of rubber. Failing to do that, no matter what the reason, the benighted Congolese lose a leg, a hand, an eye and ultimately their head. In certain sections of the Congo the population, once dense, has been fearfully decimated.

A newspaper artist in a flash of genius recently depicted Leopold's victims in a ghastly and horrifying drawing. He showed a bare plain, itself suggesting death and eternity. Across it and as far as the perspective carried were skeletons of those who had died at Leopold's command. They presented a solid formation extending over the vast and desolate plain and seemingly there were millions of them. It was Leopold's army of the dead.

And the shame of it is that never a dollar of the blood money this monster has gathered is used for a worthy purpose. It would not be far removed from the truth to say that for every dollar Leopold has gathered, some victim in the Congo has lost either a limb or his life.

And what does he do with it? Ask those who during the season haunt the Riviera. Ask that score or more of prodigal women upon whom he has wasted his millions in past years, adventurers whom he has picked from every land and clime. Ask of his daughters who will have nothing to do with their inhuman father. Ask of Brussels, the gay capital of his kingdom, what orgies he carries on at his villas there and in its environs. Any of these would tell how he spends his money. Never a centime does he spend but that it represents a drop of blood. Is it not about time the world was interfering?

## ABOUT RAILROAD RATES.

The Albuquerque Journal, in discussing a revision of freight rates as applying to that city, has the following to say:

A revision of rates on a few small articles to this point has been made by the Santa Fe railway company, which is very good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to more than barely touch the matter of which the Albuquerque people complain, and then it stops. A few unimportant articles, in carload lots, have been accorded the same rates given on the same articles to El Paso, after being hauled two hundred and fifty miles further. That serves to show that the company recognizes the fact that it is wronging this town, but it does not do anything to right the wrong. Very few of our people have occasion to pay peanuts or matches, diamonds or precious stones, "in carload lots," and when the railway company repels to our complaint of unfair treatment by making a "concession" of that sort, it simply adds insult to injury by burlesquing our complaints and treating them with contempt.

We have not complained of anything but what is absolutely wrong, and we have not asked the railway company for anything more than is absolutely right, and accorded us by the plain terms of the law. Indeed, all that we have asked of the company is less than would be absolutely fair and just. We have merely asked the company to charge the people of Albuquerque the same rates of freight upon the same articles, in the same quantities, that it charges the people of El Paso, after hauling the same two hundred and fifty miles further—not less than it charges them, which would only be fair and just, but merely the same—and this just and fair request it denies us, and continues to charge us from ten to thirty per cent more for the shorter haul to Albuquerque than it charges for the longer haul to El Paso, thus violating not only every principle of fairness and justice, but also the plain letter and spirit of the United States law.

An attempt is made to justify this practice under that clause of the act which permits the long-and-short-haul provision to be suspended by the commission when circumstances and conditions are so different and dissimilar as to warrant it, and the railroad company has assumed that the fact of there being competition at El Paso and not at Albuquerque constitutes "dissimilarity of conditions" sufficient to warrant the present and unjust and unlawful practice, but the commission has ruled in just such a case in Alabama that competition of itself does not constitute such dissimilarity as the law contemplates, and is merely one of several conditions necessary to constitute such dissimilarity.

Hence it seems clear that an appeal by Albuquerque merchants to the interstate commerce commission would achieve the end we are aiming at, but that course we have always opposed because this town has always been friendly to the Santa Fe road, and we have always regarded the road as friendly to the town, and have believed, and still believe, that if we could get the real facts in the case to the attention of the chief officials of the road, the wrong we complain of would be righted by the company. But by the one means or the other this unjust, unfair and unlawful discrimination against the town must be stopped.

## IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Cold weather is coming again and you will want a gas heater; they have just arrived. And the Bisbee Plumbing Company have them. Come early and avoid the rush.

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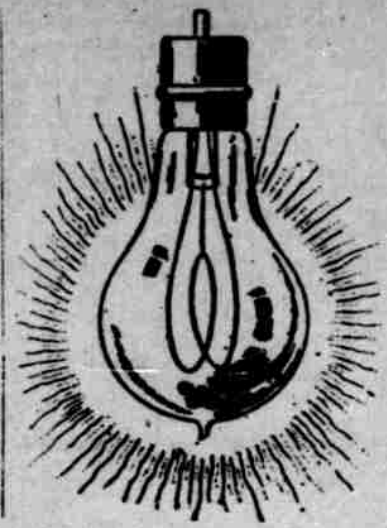
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